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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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COFFEE  
FCOF 4-63  
December 1963

## WORLD COFFEE CROP DOWN

### SLIGHTLY IN 1963-64

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third (December) estimate of the 1963-64 world coffee crop places total production at 65.9 million bags, with exportable production estimated at 51.9 million. These estimates represent slight decreases from revised production figures -- both total and exportable -- for 1962-63.

World imports of coffee during 1962-63 (October-September) are estimated at 48 million bags -- a record high. Imports of green coffee into the United States in 1962-63 were 23,960,400 bags, valued at \$940 million dollars.

### Production

North America: Total North American coffee production in 1963-64 is estimated at 10.1 million bags, with 7.4 million exportable. This is slightly larger than the 10 million bags total production and 7.2 million bags exportable, estimated for 1962-63.

The Costa Rican 1963-64 crop was adversely affected by ash from volcanic eruptions. Most of the coffee trees in the Central Plateau have suffered damage, and production now is expected to be somewhat less than in 1962-63. It is reported that Government officials are working for a special school schedule in the coffee-growing areas to facilitate picking of the coffee.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report of December 1963.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	3rd estimate 1963-64
	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	734	1,165	1,140	1,020	1,000
Cuba .....	713	700	800	650	475
Dominican Republic .....	549	500	600	570	600
El Salvador .....	1,436	1,450	1,900	1,650	1,675
Guatemala .....	1,357	1,500	1,700	1,875	1,810
Haiti .....	600	425	725	650	650
Honduras .....	321	275	365	415	425
Mexico .....	1,716	2,100	2,350	2,200	2,500
Nicaragua .....	376	485	440	485	450
Panama .....	3/ 27	65	85	65	75
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	471	385	468	466	474
Total North America .....	8,300	9,050	10,573	10,046	10,134
South America:					
Brazil .....	28,300	29,000	35,000	27,000	26,000
Colombia .....	7,360	7,700	7,800	7,500	7,300
Ecuador .....	521	750	850	725	775
Peru .....	324	525	710	775	800
Venezuela .....	835	825	750	850	950
Other <sup>5/</sup> .....	63	90	101	118	128
Total South America .....	37,403	38,890	45,211	36,968	35,953
Africa:					
Angola .....	1,443	2,750	2,800	3,100	2,800
Burundi <sup>6/</sup> .....	---	---	---	300	150
Cameroon <sup>7/</sup> .....	405	675	835	875	1,000
Central African Republic .....	3/ 41	125	145	135	150
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,195	900	900	1,100	1,100
Ethiopia .....	946	1,100	1,200	1,280	1,350
Guinea .....	8/ 114	200	235	215	225
Ivory Coast .....	2,130	3,200	1,650	3,350	3,400
Kenya .....	415	560	525	625	650
Malagasy Republic .....	902	930	800	900	900
Ruanda-Urundi <sup>9/</sup> .....	10/ 120	400	460	---	---
Rwanda <sup>6/</sup> .....	---	---	---	200	125
Tanganyika .....	375	495	400	470	480
Togo .....	122	150	172	177	127
Uganda .....	1,508	1,907	1,945	2,500	2,600
Other <sup>11/</sup> .....	332	446	316	402	412
Total Africa .....	10,048	13,838	12,383	15,629	15,469
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	712	1,100	765	930	1,000
Indonesia .....	1,343	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,100
Philippines .....	199	535	715	735	800
Yemen .....	88	90	90	70	80
Other <sup>12/</sup> .....	179	285	295	285	326
Total Asia and Oceania .....	2,521	3,810	3,665	4,020	4,306
World total production .....	58,272	65,588	71,832	66,663	65,862

<sup>1/</sup> The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. <sup>2/</sup> 132,276 pounds each. <sup>3/</sup> 2-year average. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. <sup>5/</sup> Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. <sup>6/</sup> Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. <sup>7/</sup> Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. <sup>8/</sup> 3-year average. <sup>9/</sup> Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. <sup>10/</sup> 1 year only. <sup>11/</sup> Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. <sup>12/</sup> Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	3rd estimate 1963-64
	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>
North America:					
Costa Rica .....	658	1,050	1,025	900	880
Cuba .....	207	100	200	50	---
Dominican Republic .....	421	375	450	420	450
El Salvador .....	1,327	1,350	1,800	1,530	1,550
Guatemala .....	1,158	1,300	1,500	1,675	1,600
Haiti .....	435	275	525	435	435
Honduras .....	262	225	290	340	350
Mexico .....	1,369	1,450	1,500	1,250	1,500
Nicaragua .....	334	443	395	440	405
Panama .....	3/ 10	20	40	20	25
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	208	287	183	178	178
Total North America .....	6,389	6,875	7,908	7,238	7,373
South America:					
Brazil .....	23,360	22,000	28,000	20,000	19,000
Colombia .....	6,550	7,000	6,800	6,500	6,300
Ecuador .....	422	500	650	515	555
Peru .....	251	415	600	650	665
Venezuela .....	472	425	350	370	425
Other <sup>5/</sup> .....	44	40	50	67	77
Total South America .....	31,099	30,380	36,450	28,102	27,022
Africa:					
Angola .....	1,427	2,700	2,750	3,050	2,750
Burundi <sup>6/</sup> .....	---	---	---	295	145
Cameroon <sup>7/</sup> .....	396	660	820	855	980
Central African Republic .....	3/ 37	120	140	130	145
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,164	850	850	1,050	1,050
Ethiopia .....	841	935	1,030	1,100	1,170
Guinea .....	8/ 105	190	220	200	210
Ivory Coast .....	2,063	3,150	1,600	3,300	3,350
Kenya .....	399	545	505	605	630
Malagasy Republic .....	812	840	700	800	800
Ruanda-Urundi <sup>9/</sup> .....	10/ 118	390	390	---	---
Rwanda <sup>6/</sup> .....	---	---	---	195	120
Tanganyika .....	369	485	450	455	465
Togo .....	121	148	170	175	125
Uganda .....	1,454	1,895	1,933	2,487	2,587
Other <sup>11/</sup> .....	308	406	284	369	379
Total Africa .....	9,614	13,314	11,842	15,066	14,906
Asia and Oceania:					
India .....	223	550	315	370	420
Indonesia .....	1,120	1,600	1,600	1,800	1,900
Philippines .....	---	---	---	---	50
Yemen .....	74	80	80	60	70
Other <sup>12/</sup> .....	63	140	150	175	181
Total Asia and Oceania .....	1,480	2,370	2,145	2,405	2,621
World exportable production ....	48,582	52,939	58,345	52,811	51,922

<sup>1/</sup> The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. <sup>2/</sup> 132,276 pounds each. <sup>3/</sup> 2-year average. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. <sup>5/</sup> Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. <sup>6/</sup> Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. <sup>7/</sup> Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. <sup>8/</sup> 3-year average. <sup>9/</sup> Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. <sup>10/</sup> 1 year only. <sup>11/</sup> Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. <sup>12/</sup> Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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Hurricane Flora hit Cuba's main coffee area -- Oriente Province, which accounts for 90 percent of Cuba's output -- in mid-harvest season. Thus, coffee production is expected to be down substantially from 1962-63. Because of the serious losses suffered, all coffee deliveries to groceries reportedly were temporarily halted on October 8, until harvesting could again be resumed in Oriente.

The Dominican Republic's 1963-64 crop is estimated slightly higher than in the past year, while little change is expected for Haiti.

Heavy rains and high winds hit El Salvador's coffee area in early November, but damage apparently was confined more to quality than to quantity. The Compania Salvadorena de Cafe (CSC) again increased the price it will pay for 1963-64 crop coffee. The new price to growers for central standard grade is 67 colones per quintal, or 26.4 U.S. cents per pound. The continuing upward trend of production in El Salvador reflects plantings made during the mid-1950's, still coming into peak production.

Guatemala's 1963-64 crop will be down somewhat from the record output in 1962-63. Under a recent ruling, the National Coffee Association will allocate and control quarterly export quotas from unregistered farms (small producers) by authorizing such quotas to be handled by persons or firms registered with the Association to facilitate its contracting and export. Export quotas for unregistered farms will be allocated on the basis of the historical relationship between total coffee exports and exports from unregistered farms. Honduras is expected to have a slightly higher 1963-64 crop than in the previous year.

Mexico is expecting a record crop. Production in Veracruz will be much larger than the poor 1962-63 outturn. Increases are also expected in the important producing states of Puebla and Oaxaca. The earlier expected rise in output in Chiapas, however, is no longer expected, because of adverse weather in late September. Mexican consumption of coffee is expected to reach 1 million bags in 1963-64.

Under Mexico's agricultural diversification plan, the area taken out of coffee in 1963 is estimated at 2,150 hectares (5,300 acres), which were replanted to rubber, oranges and avocados. The plan for 1964 calls for further diversion from coffee.

Nicaragua's 1963-64 crop will be down. This is an "off" year in the Nicaraguan production cycle. Also, there has been a shortage of rain in the Pacific producing regions, which normally account for almost half of the crop.

Panama's 1963-64 crop is up from 1962-63. Jamaica's 1963-64 crop is down somewhat from earlier expectations because of the heavy rains and strong winds of Hurricane Flora. Thousands of bags in warehouses in Kingston were badly damaged.

Trinidad and Tobago's 1963-64 crop will be substantially larger than that of the preceding year. Weather conditions during the past 5 years have been generally unfavorable.

South America: The 1963-64 South American crop -- estimated at 36 million bags -- is down about 1 million bags from 1962-63, with a corresponding drop in exportable production.

Most of this decline forecast for South American production is accounted for by Brazil. This situation was caused largely by effects of the frost in 1962. Heavy frosts in August 1963, together with droughts, will reduce coffee production in 1964-65. The forest fires that swept parts of Brazil shortly after the frost failed to hit most of the principal coffee-producing areas, however.

Brazil's Coffee Institute has raised the support price to producers for the 1963-64 crop. Washed coffees invoiced during the period October 1, 1963-February 29, 1964, will be supported at Cr\$15,625 per 60 kilogram bag (10.8 U.S. cents per pound); March 1-May 31 at Cr\$17,970 (12.4 U.S. cents) and coffee invoiced after June 1, 1964, at Cr\$19,770 (13.6 U.S. cents). The above prices were converted at the free exchange rate of 1,450 cruzeiro per U.S. dollar as of January 9, 1964. This action encouraged some growers to hold their 1963-64 production off the market. It is likely, however, that only financially strong coffee cooperatives will be able to hold significant quantities for any period of time.

Colombia's 1963-64 production is presently forecast at some 200,000 bags less than in 1962-63. Reports indicate that flowering and fruiting of trees for the 1963-64 crop in the important coffee-producing areas of Caldas, Antioquia, and Tolima were adversely affected by a long dry season.

As of December 1963 the foreign exchange earned in Colombia through coffee exports is turned over to the Bank of the Republic at a rate of 7.10 pesos per dollar instead of the official rate of 9 pesos per dollar. The pesos generated from this tax of 1.90 pesos is distributed as follows: (a) 1.40 pesos to the Government of Colombia investment budget; (b) 0.30 centavos to the National Coffee Fund; (c) 0.10 centavos to the departmental coffee committees; and (d) 0.10 centavos to municipalities to assist them in absorbing the higher cost of their foreign obligations as a result of the last devaluation. There are two plants producing soluble coffee in Colombia, one at Bugalagrande, with present production estimated at 1.5 million pounds, the other at Medellin, producing around 325,000 pounds.

Ecuador's 1963-64 production is expected to be moderately above 1962-63 levels, mostly because of better harvesting and management practices in some of the newer plantations in northern Manabi Province. Domestic production of soluble coffee is estimated to have reached 770,000 pounds in 1963.

The 1963-64 estimate for Peru's outturn remains unchanged at a slightly higher level than in 1962-63. While some producing areas have suffered from lack of rain and of hand labor, other regions report good prospects, mainly because of expected higher yields from new varieties of coffee coming into production.

Venezuela expects a substantially larger crop in 1963-64, because of unusually favorable weather. Domestic consumption is estimated at 525,000 bags. The Government's present coffee program is directed toward efficiency of production rather than extension of planted area.

Africa: Total production of coffee in Africa in 1963-64 is estimated at 15.5 million bags and exportable production at 14.9 million. These figures represent only slight decreases from production estimates for 1962-63.

Angola's 1963-64 production is expected to be down about 10 percent from 1962-63. Although some new coffee plantations are coming into production, growing conditions in some areas have been unfavorable. In the Cela region, it is reported that experiments with the Brazilian method of culture have not been successful. Crops in the Gabela area, however, are reported better than usual.

Production in both Burundi and Rwanda in 1963-64 is estimated at only about half of 1962-63 outturns. The decline in output in both countries is attributed primarily to a lack of incentives on the part of producers and to poor cultural practices. An all-out campaign has been undertaken to restore coffee production to former levels. Good response has been reported in connection with the annual tree pruning and application of mulch fertilizer.

It is likely that the 1963-64 productions in the Cameroons and the Central African Republic will exceed moderately the outturns for 1962-63. Young trees in the former country are beginning to bear or increase their yields. Production in the Congo (Leopoldville) will probably be about the same as in 1962-63.

Ethiopia's production continues to increase. The trend may be accelerated as a result of road-building programs which may open new areas for coffee harvesting. Output in 1963-64 is estimated at 5 percent above 1962-63. It is reported that the Government plans to establish additional customs stations in order to obtain more complete statistics on exports.

It is anticipated that production in the Ivory Coast, the largest producer in Africa, will reach a record high in 1963-64, as excellent growing conditions continue to prevail. Over 90 percent of Ivory Coast coffee is produced on small farms averaging less than 10 acres in size. The price to producers was 80 CFA francs per kilogram at the end of the 1962-63 season. This is equal to about 15 cents per pound. The minimum purchase price for the 1963-64 season now has been raised to 90 CFA francs per kilogram, or about 16.4 cents per pound.

Production in the Malagasy Republic in 1963-64 is now estimated at about the same level as in 1962-63.

Kenya's 1963-64 production is expected to be only slightly higher than in the preceding year. The coffee berry disease caused damage to the 1962-63 crop, and adversely affected this year's outturn as well. Harvesting of the new crop



coffee was slow, early in the season, but has picked up since. The main crop in Kenya does not begin to arrive at the mills until late November. It is reported that there has been a distinct improvement in the overall quality of beans delivered by some of the estates.

The current crop in Uganda is higher. Yields in 1962-63 were much higher than previously anticipated. For the first time, the Coffee Marketing Board has been handling the production of estate producers and of associations of growers, under new legislation effective on April 1, 1963. The Government is said to be discouraging any further expansion of coffee acreage, except in limited areas which lack an alternative cash crop. To improve the quality of Ugandan coffee, processors are paid premiums for high grades, while low grades are discounted. The Government reduced price supports for Robusta coffee in early November, and farmers slowed down deliveries.

Tanganyika's crop for 1963-64 is estimated at slightly above 1962-63. The new season has opened up at the Northern Region curing works, with steady deliveries going in. More than 13,000 bags of mild coffees were offered at the Coffee Board auction at Moshi on September 17, the record for any single sale of Tanganyika coffees. To improve the quality of coffee, a modern storage plant was being completed in Moshi, central pulperies were being installed, and reconstruction of other pulperies was taking place on plantations and estates. Current indications put Togo's 1963-64 crop well below that of last year.

Asia and Oceania: Total production in Asia and Oceania in 1963-64 is estimated at 4.3 million bags, up about 8 percent from 1962-63 output. Exportable production, estimated at 2.6 million bags, is up from 1962-63 by a similar percentage.

The outlook for India's 1963-64 crop is favorable and production is expected to be larger than in the previous two seasons. Coffee in India is mostly grown in the states of Mysore, Madras, and Kerala. Under the coffee development plan begun in 1956 for the benefit of small growers, and for rehabilitation of coffee in existing areas, the acreage planted to coffee has been increasing. The potential for increases in coffee cultivation is said to be particularly great in the states of Andhra, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

In India it is mandatory for growers to turn their production in to the Coffee Pool, managed by the Coffee Board, except for nominal quantities for their own use. The Board then allocates quantities for domestic consumption and exports and conducts such sales. Average monthly releases for domestic consumption during January-August 1963 were 46,200 bags.

Indonesia's 1963-64 crop is estimated above the large 1962-63 outturn. Production has largely overcome the adverse effects of the extended dry period in 1961. With good domestic prices and export incentives, production as well as exports is expected to show a slow but steady increase. About 90 percent of the coffee in Indonesia is produced by small farmers, who grow mainly Robusta. Estates production is confined almost solely to Arabica coffee.

The substantial upward trend in Philippine production is expected to continue because of increases in coffee acreages and higher yields. Yemen's outturn for 1963-64 also is expected to be larger than that of the previous year.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1963-64 (with comparable 1962-63 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds each are as follows: Jamaica - 16,000 (16,000); Trinidad and Tobago - 68,000 (53,000); Bolivia - 20,000 (20,000); Paraguay - 45,000 (35,000); Surinam - 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey - 33,000 (33,000); Gabon - 17,000 (16,000); Ghana - 48,000 (43,000); Liberia - 48,000 (48,000); Nigeria- 33,000 (33,000); Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) - 13,000 (11,000); Sao Tome and Principe - 6,000 (6,000); Sierra Leone - 68,000 (66,000); Spanish Guinea - 110,000 (110,000).

### World Trade and Developments

World imports of coffee during 1962-63 (October 1962-September 1963) estimated at 48 million bags, is a record high. The 1963-64 imports will probably be somewhat larger.

As of September 30, 1963, world carryover stocks were estimated at 68 million bags, after allowing for the destruction of some older, lower-grade stocks and the coffee used for extracting caffeine and oil, and for other nonbeverage purposes, in Brazil. Brazil holds about two-thirds of the world's coffee surplus.

While world stocks are still at a high statistical level, the expected poor Brazilian crop in 1964-65, plus the poor quality of much of the present surplus stocks, means the world is definitely moving into a new supply position. Surplus stocks are no longer building up but are now being reduced.

Prices for Robusta coffees showed a steady upward movement during most of 1963. In contrast, prices for Arabica coffees held steady through September with only minor fluctuations. Around October 1, however, prices for Brazils and most Centrals began to increase, reflecting the lowered crop prospects for Brazil. Colombia coffees joined the general rise in prices somewhat later in the year.

By the end of the first week in January 1964, spot Santos coffees, New York market, were nominally at 43.75 cents, with Colombians at 43.00 cents. Sales of Central Standard Salvadors, January shipment, were 42.75 cents exdock, while Angolan Ambriz AAs for January shipment sold at 36.50 cents f.o.b.

Imports of green coffee into the United States from October 1, 1962, through September 30, 1963, were 23,960,400 bags, valued at \$940,471,166. This compares with corresponding data for 1961-62 of 23,219,760 bags, valued at \$955,108,882.

Inventories of green coffee in the United States on September 30, 1963, were reported at 4,008,000 bags, the highest level for this date since 1947. Coffee roastings, including roastings for soluble use, amounted to 22,589,000 bags during October-September 1962-63, or slightly higher than 1961-62 roastings of 22,479,000 bags. Roastings for soluble coffee were 3,990,000 bags (green weight) and 4,027,000 bags, respectively, in 1962-63 and 1961-62.

Imports of coffee into the European Common Market countries during October-September, 1962-63, totaled 11,567,800 bags, compared with 11,000,600 bags in 1961-62. Of total 1962-63 imports, 26 percent came from countries which have been designated as Associated Overseas Territories. Western Germany with 3,936,000 bags was the principal importer in 1962-63, followed by France, Italy, Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg.

The new International Coffee Agreement came into force definitively on December 27, 1963, when the United States deposited its instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. As of December 31, 1963 (the deadline for depositing such instruments of ratification or acceptance) 14 importing countries -- Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States -- representing 85 percent of 1961 imports, had ratified. Twenty-four exporting countries -- Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Tanganyika, and Uganda -- representing 89 percent of 1961 exports, also have ratified the Agreement. Countries which have become members of the Agreement by accession are the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, and Tunisia.

The Executive Board of the International Coffee Organization meets January 27-February 7, 1964, and the Council is scheduled to meet in March.

Even though the crop is down slightly this season, Costa Rica does not expect any appreciable drop in export earnings from coffee during 1963-64, because of some carryover and higher coffee prices. However, the effects of volcanic ash deposits may be felt even more severely in 1964-65; this could contribute to a worsening of the payments imbalance.

Although Cuba's 1962-63 export quota under the Coffee Agreement was 198,000 bags, actual exports reported were only 30,000 bags. To help offset heavy storm losses, Cuba is obtaining some 5,000 metric tons (83,000 bags) of coffee from Brazil. This is in addition to some 50,000 bags previously contracted for and already received.

El Salvador's exports of 1.5 million bags during October-September, 1962-63, are reported to have included over 100,000 bags to Japan, a "new market." Exports of soluble coffee in 1963-64, on a green coffee basis, are expected to total about 10,000 bags, as compared with 9,000 bags in 1962-63.



Guatemala's exports for 1962-63 (October-September) approximated 1.7 million bags. In calendar 1962, exports totaled 1.58 million bags, of which 745,966 bags went to the United States. Most of the balance went to Europe with West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Belgium-Luxembourg the principal destinations.

Exports of all coffee from Mexico during 1962-63 totaled around 1.2 million bags. Exports of soluble and roasted coffee, in green coffee equivalents, were 51,000 and 39,000 bags, respectively, for the same period. January-December 1962 green coffee exports were 1.5 million bags, with 1.35 million going to the United States.

Nicaragua's 1962 exports were reported at 338,000 bags. Imports of coffee were reported to be sizable during the year. The soluble coffee plant at Managua, which uses some imported coffee, is still operating at capacity. One reported new development is that it will soon be exporting soluble coffee to Japan directly rather than by way of San Francisco.

Brazil's 1962-63 exports totaled 18.5 million bags, including about 700,000 bags to nontraditional markets. This compares with 1961-62 exports of 16.1 million bags. Exports during October 1963 reached an alltime monthly record of 2,670,000 bags. Over half of the country's calendar year 1962 exports of 16.4 million bags went to the United States.

Colombia's exports of green coffee in 1962-63 were 6,056,000 bags, down 7 percent from 1961-62 exports of 6,526,000 bags. Exports to the United States in 1962-63 declined 18 percent from 1961-62, while shipments to Europe reached an alltime high. In calendar 1962, 4.3 million bags of a total green coffee export of 6.6 million went to the United States. About 10 percent of Colombia's 1962-63 exports moved under compensation agreements which that country has with about 10 Western and Eastern European countries.

Colombia's Coffee Federation continued promoting coffee consumption in the United States and Europe in 1962-63, spending approximately \$1.2 million in this program.

Officially reported exports during 1962-63, from Ecuador, were reported at 497,000 bags, with 60 percent going to the United States. Other major destinations were West Germany, France, Italy, and the Netherlands. Although this exceeded the 1961-62 shipments, the value at 324 million sucres (17.3 million U.S. dollars), was 5 percent less than in the previous year. About 77 percent of Ecuador's coffee was shipped from the port of Manta.

Peru exported 717,000 bags during 1962-63. The average f.o.b. export price for Peruvian coffee exported during May-September 1963 was U.S.\$39.18 per bag, 29.6 cents per pound, slightly below that of the same period for 1962.

Venezuela's exports of green coffee in 1962-63 amounted to 369,000 bags. Coffee export subsidies have not been paid since January 1961, when there was



a devaluation of the Venezuelan currency. Exporters are paid on the basis of free market rate of exchange of Bs.4.54 per U.S. dollar.

According to preliminary data for September, Angola exported 2.17 million bags to traditional markets in 1962-63. Exports to new markets totaled 187,300 bags in the period October 1962 through August 1963, while sales to domestic markets for the same period were 72,000 bags. Government policy apparently is to encourage increased sales to nontraditional outlets. Total exports during calendar year 1962 were 2.6 million bags, with 1.4 million going to the United States and 1.1 million to Europe.

Exports of the 1962-63 Ethiopian crop are estimated at 1.1 million bags, with the United States the main market. During the first 10 months of Ethiopia's 1962-63 marketing year (September 11, 1962-June 10, 1963), the United States share, in terms of volume, was 75 percent. The value of coffee exports in 1962 was a record figure of U.S.\$42.8 million.

Ivory Coast's 1962-63 exports -- given for the period October 8, 1962, to October 2, 1963, -- were 2,497,000 bags. Of this total, 1.4 million went to France, 508,000 bags to the United States, and 258,000 bags to Algeria. Calendar year 1962 exports totaled 2.35 million bags, somewhat below the 2.56 million bags exported in 1961.

Kenya's 1962-63 exports were 612,000 bags. Western Germany again proved the main market with 246,000 bags. Shipments to the United States, of 44,000 bags, were down from 1961-62, while exports to the United Kingdom, of 77,500 bags, represented an increase. Shipments to various minor markets such as Sweden, South Africa, Belgium, Hungary, and the Arab countries also were up from a year earlier.

The United States and the United Kingdom continued by far the largest outlets for Uganda coffee, with 1.3 million bags and 582,000 bags, respectively, in 1962-63. Total 1962-63 exports were reported at 2.4 million bags, of which 268,000 were to new markets, as compared to total 1961-62 exports of 2.1 million bags. The export duty on coffee shipments from Uganda rose sharply during 1963.

Preliminary data for Tanganyika show 1962-63 exports at 453,500 bags, of which 125,400 bags went to Commonwealth markets, 301,500 bags to other traditional markets (half to the United States), and 26,600 bags to new markets. Exports in 1961-62 were 387,000 bags to all markets.

India exported about 360,000 bags to traditional markets in 1962-63. The Coffee Board set up a total export allocation from the 1962-63 crop of 383,000 bags, as compared with 333,000 bags from the 1961-62 crop. Calendar year 1963 exports are expected to total around 415,000 bags with current estimates for 1964 at a somewhat higher level.

Officially reported exports for Indonesia were estimated at 1,080,000 bags for 1962-63. It is believed, however, that unrecorded shipments from Indonesia continued at a high level during the past season. On May 27, 1963, the effective rate of the Rupiah was increased to 315 per U.S. dollar, greatly increasing returns to coffee exporters.

## GREEN COFFEE: Exports for specified countries by country of destination, calendar year 1962

(Bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Country of destination	Angola	Brazil	Colombia	Guatemala	Ivory Coast	Mexico
Europe:						
Austria .....	---	38,397	421	2,285	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	80,083	435,429	67,344	47,147	4,550	2,202
Czechoslovakia .....	---	26,842	20,995	---	---	---
Denmark .....	---	594,503	32,237	4,793	---	1,330
Finland .....	12,150	397,449	109,824	11,040	---	292
France .....	7,983	539,666	26,106	1,378	1,307,883	738
Germany, East .....	---	179,660	26,505	---	---	---
Germany, West .....	96,117	799,158	812,950	430,085	10,333	65,190
Greece .....	---	98,596	---	---	933	---
Hungary .....	---	25,662	11,665	---	---	---
Italy .....	29,967	589,635	65,477	27,903	101,716	525
Netherlands .....	540,333	874,651	164,407	106,340	11,416	4,848
Norway .....	8,717	364,113	25,443	8,856	---	---
Poland .....	---	23,474	---	---	---	---
Portugal .....	199,617	---	---	---	---	---
Spain .....	27,550	118,519	204,810	4,178	---	33,837
Sweden .....	27,367	978,158	240,726	51,944	---	1,283
Switzerland .....	---	140,870	113,435	18,724	10,433	53,508
United Kingdom .....	43,117	207,902	53,321	---	9,283	---
USSR .....	---	366,665	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia .....	---	23,932	50,439	---	---	---
Others .....	2,500	112,913	---	12,946	---	1,283
Total .....	1,075,501	6,936,194	2,026,105	727,619	1,456,547	165,036
North America:						
Canada .....	13,667	336,885	126,336	7,603	---	16,920
United States .....	1,429,600	8,157,863	4,327,738	745,966	480,380	1,333,505
Others .....	---	190	10	---	---	---
Total .....	1,443,267	8,494,938	4,454,084	753,569	480,380	1,350,425
South America .....	---	553,995	17,134	---	---	---
Africa .....	58,816	83,718	2,396	3,000	382,966	---
Asia & Oceania .....	10,200	307,235	61,598	64,917	---	2,630
Not specified .....	27,000	---	143	27,262	32,150	549
Grand total .....	2,614,784	16,376,080	6,561,460	1,576,367	2,352,043	1,518,640

Foreign Agricultural Service.

COFFEE: Imports into Common Market countries, by country of origin, October 1962-September 1963 1/

Country of origin	Belgium- Luxembourg:	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands:	Total
	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>	1,000 bags <u>2/</u>
Ivory Coast .....	1.1	1,393.6	0.2	113.1	6.3	1,514.3
Cameroon .....	2.3	318.2	11.7	87.1	---	419.3
Togo .....	---	67.5	0.9	11.3	---	79.7
Central African Republic .....	---	69.1	---	0.1	---	69.2
Malagasy Republic .....	0.3	480.2	6.6	29.3	---	516.4
Other Associated French Territories .....	---	33.2	---	0.1	---	33.3
Republic of the Congo .....	75.2	13.4	15.5	237.4	0.5	342.0
Total, Associated Territories .....	78.9	2,375.2	34.9	478.4	6.8	2,974.2
Brazil .....	322.6	682.2	906.5	785.1	351.5	3,047.9
Colombia .....	104.7	31.3	869.4	47.8	158.2	1,211.4
Haiti .....	66.7	64.0	1.5	103.5	4.0	239.7
Ecuador .....	0.1	68.4	45.0	33.4	4.6	151.5
Costa Rica .....	24.7	11.3	302.1	22.0	26.7	386.8
El Salvador .....	9.9	0.3	645.3	4.6	28.9	689.0
Guatemala .....	26.5	1.8	285.6	14.9	46.8	375.6
Mexico .....	2.8	3.8	122.1	5.1	4.0	137.8
Nicaragua .....	12.7	1.6	84.1	11.4	21.3	131.1
Angola .....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kenya-Uganda .....	3.1	17.4	289.5	10.7	28.9	349.6
Tanganyika .....	1.3	1.6	78.3	7.0	8.1	96.3
Indonesia .....	43.5	31.0	15.3	64.6	6.8	161.2
Other .....	328.1	145.8	256.8	334.1	550.9	1,615.7
Total, other countries .....	946.7	1,060.5	3,901.5	1,444.2	1,240.7	8,593.6
Total imports .....	1,025.6	3,435.7	3,936.4	1,922.6	1,247.5	11,567.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bags of 132.276 pounds each.

Compiled largely from trade sources.



Coffee: Export value as percent of total exports  
1958-62 1/

Continent and country	Year				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
North America:					
Costa Rica.....	51.4	50.7	50.5	49.0	55.5
Dominican Republic.....	16.5	13.5	12.0	10.0	11.5
El Salvador.....	72.2	63.0	62.1	59.0	52.8
Guatemala.....	76.6	78.7	62.9	60.0	67.9
Haiti.....	73.8	52.3	51.3	41.0	69.8
Honduras.....	14.3	18.5	18.9	13.0	14.7
Mexico.....	11.7	9.1	9.7	9.0	7.9
Nicaragua.....	34.1	19.2	30.5	27.0	18.7
South America:					
Brazil.....	55.3	60.4	56.2	51.0	52.9
Colombia.....	85.0	84.6	71.7	71.0	74.0
Ecuador.....	27.3	18.1	14.8	11.0	17.9
Peru.....	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.5
Venezuela.....	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.5
Africa:					
Angola.....	41.7	38.7	35.0	36.1	N.A.
Congo, Republic of the.....	13.7	12.2	13.0	N.A.	N.A.
Cameroon.....	22.3	18.7	19.0	21.2	20.0
Ethiopia.....	64.0	56.6	51.0	51.0	54.5
Ivory Coast.....	59.6	47.3	50.0	46.2	39.7
Kenya.....	24.9	23.0	26.0	21.0	28.0
Malagasy Republic.....	39.4	32.0	31.5	29.0	N.A.
Tanganyika.....	17.1	12.0	14.0	12.7	12.8
Uganda.....	40.4	39.5	35.2	30.4	53.6
Asia and Oceania:					
India.....	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	N.A.
Indonesia.....	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.0	N.A.

1/ The above table is subject to revision.

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